

STUDIES IN THE EUPATORIEAE (ASTERACEAE). XCIX.

A NEW GENUS, AMOLINIA, AND A NEW
COMBINATION IN BARTLETTINA.

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The Hebeclinium complex is well represented in Mexico and Central America by such genera as Hebeclinium, Bartlettina, Decachaeta and Erythradenia. The complex is highly varied and its genera are best recognized individually by their own distinctive features, but a few general traits appear in most species, long petioles on the leaves, prominently hairy receptacles, and rather elongate anther collars with many essentially inornate quadrate cells. Such a combination of features occurs in a very distinctive species in Guatemala and southern Mexico for which we describe here the new genus Amolinia.

The genus Amolinia has anther appendages usually longer than wide and is most notably distinct in the phyllaries which are eximbricate and subequal. Individual phyllaries are long and narrow with margins recurved at maturity. Most other members of the complex have subimbricate multiseriate unequal phyllaries. The closest relative of Amolinia is undoubtedly Bartlettina which has the same form of broadly convex usually hairy receptacle and which shows the same alternately flattened nodes in some species. Actually, early authors first determined A. heydeana as Eupatorium ehrenbergii Hemsl., a species of Bartlettina. Still, Amolinia differs by not only the phyllary structure but by the reduced carpodium that shows nothing of the expanded upper part characteristic of Bartlettina.

Amolinia R.M.King & H.Robinson, genus novum
Asteracearum (Eupatorieae). Plantae frutescentes vel arborescentes erectae usque ad 5 m alti pauce ramosae. Caules dense velutini ad nodis aliquantum complanati. Folia opposita longe petiolata, laminis ovatis sensim acuminatis integris base rotundatis utrinque puberulis subtus in nervis et nervulis velutinis. Inflorescentiae corymboso-paniculatae, pedicellis velutinis saepe minute bracteoliferis. Involucri squamae ca. 15

2-3-seriatae aliquantum inaequilongae plerumque lineares acutae extus dense puberulae margine distincte revolutae. Flores 20-25 in capitulo; corollae anguste infundibulares, lobis aequilateraliter triangularibus laevibus extus pauca glanduliferis; filamenta antherarum in parte superiore plerumque elongata, cellulis numerosis subquadratis superioribus longioribus, parietibus vix annulate ornatis; thecae base rotundatae, cellulis exothecialibus subquadratis, appendices $1-1\frac{1}{4}$ longiores quam latiores; styli inferne non incrassati glabri, appendicibus linearibus vix papillosis vel subglabris; achaenia prismatica elongata 5-costata dense glandulifera; carpopodia perbrevia vix prominula, cellulis basilaribus minutis multiseriatis, parietibus tenuibus plerumque collabentibus; pappus setiformis uniseriatus, setis ca. 30 scabris superne vix dilatatae, cellulis apicalibus anguste obtusis vel acutis.

Species typica: Eupatorium heydeanum B.L.Robinson

The genus is monotypic.

Amolinia heydeana (B.L.Robinson) R.M.King & H.Robinson,
comb. nov. Eupatorium heydeanum B.L.Robinson,
Proc. Amer. Acad. 35: 335. 1900. Mexico,

The need to correct the combination of Bartlettina ehrenbergii (Hemsl.) R.M.King & H.Robinson was called to our attention many months ago by the late C.V.Morton. The name ehrenbergii which is the valid name in Eupatorium is not the earliest name for the species.

Bartlettina macrocephala (Benth.) R.M.King & H.Robinson,
comb. nov. Hebeclinium macrocephalum Benth., Pl.
Hartw. 42. 1840.